p 213

19 39

Department of Land Revenue and Settlement

OFFICE of the Board of Revenue

STATION Madras.

Mis No. 1372

Dated 19-3-1901

BSS 4

Pages in the file CF 47 pages
NF 13 pages

(SUBJECT.)

Forests - (S. Kanara) - Cashewnut pla
Formation - Approved - Special sta
Sanctioned. G.O communicated

F 3825

Part B 554

Rec'd on 3/8/38

BOARD OF REVENUE
29 JUL 1938
MADRAS

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

SECY.
29 JUL 38

Development Department.

Subject:- Forests - Cashewnuts - Plantations in Unreserves by Forest Department.

From the Chief Conservator of Forests, Ref.No.5658/38-E, dated 15th July 1938.

pp 3-6 CF

ENDORSEMENT NO.18741-I/38-1, DATED 27TH JULY 1938.

Referred to the Board of Revenue for early remarks.

C. J. Paul,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (with enclosures).

F o r w a r d e d.

(By order)

Superintendent

TJVN.28/7

Copy of letter Refce. No. 5658/38-E dated 15th July 1938 from C.C. Wilson, Esq., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras Development Department.

Subject: Plantations - Cashewnuts - formation of, by the Forest Department.

I have much pleasure in submitting herewith, for the approval of Government, a scheme for planting Cashewnut trees on a large scale in South Mangalore Forest division. The scheme was prepared by Mr. R.S. Browne, when he was District Forest Officer, Mangalore South; it is necessary to submit it for Government sanction as the proposals are to make the plantations in unreserves, where there is at present practically no tree growth, and which are of little or no use for any other purpose.

2 The proposals involve planting 1,000 acres of useless land in the unreserves with Cashew, at a cost of Rs.5 an acre, which plantation is expected, when mature, to yield a net revenue of over a lakh of rupees.

3. The proposal to make the plantations in the unreserves, instead of in the reserved forest, is on account of the fact that it is cheaper to plant land on which there is no growth, since the expense of felling the standing trees is avoided, and further, to fell forest that is at present unsaleable, but which may in the near future be required for supplies of fuel, is not economical.

4. There are very large areas of unreserved land in Mangalore South which carry no tree growth and very little grazing; if these areas are planted up with Cashew the soil will be enriched by the leaf fall; dry leaf manure and dead fuel will become available for free collection by the local

inhabitants; an appreciable amount of employment will be given to the surrounding population; land that is at present denuded of forest growth and, in many places, of top soil, will be covered with excellent forest; and, at the same time, Government will reap a rich harvest in the form of revenue.

5. The scheme is an excellent one and I recommend that it be accepted and put into operation without delay; there would be no difficulty in planting up 250 acres every year and if this is done the work will be completed by the end of 1942.

6. The Conservator of Forests, copies of whose letters are enclosed, strongly supports the scheme, though the Collector does not seem enthusiastic. I do not, however, think that the latter has quite appreciated the intention. He especially lays stress on the fact that Government is not considering making assignments of large blocks of land to individuals in the near future; but this does not seem to me to affect the matter. If the Government plantations prove a success, they will serve as an example to the local ryots, and if each of them is allotted even as small an area as 5 acres for similar planting, it will serve as an excellent cottage industry for the less prosperous people of South Kanara.

7. I have marked in red pencil the more important points in the scheme, to which I would invite the special attention of Government.

8. There is no necessity to approach Government for a further allotment of funds for this scheme, as the cost is so small that it will be possible to meet the necessary expenditure from the allotment already made.

Copy of

Copy of letter from the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle, to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, Ref. No. T. 381/38 dated 22nd June 1938

I submit, with warm support, a scheme drawn up by the District Forest Officer, Mangalore South, for planting Cashew Nut in 1000 acres unreserves of S.Kanara. If you approve it, I request that the sanction of Government may be sought for its introduction.

2. I have sent a copy of the scheme to the Collector of South Kanara for his remarks which will be submitted to you on receipt.

3. A copy of the District Forest Officer's covering letter is enclosed.

Copy of letter from the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund circle, to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, Ref. No. T. 381/38, dated 6th July 1938.

In continuation of this office Ref. No. T. 381/38, dated 22-6-1938, ~~I~~ I submit herewith copy of remarks of the Collector of South Kanara on the scheme.

Mr. Browne's scheme is well worth going on with on its own merits as a departmental enterprise, quite apart from its demonstrative value and the future policy of Government regarding assignments. I therefore do not agree with the Collector that it is unnecessary at present to go further with the matter.

Copy of letter L-Dis C.No. A.5 3946/38, dated 1st July 1938, from the Collector of South Kanara, Mangalore, to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle.

The scheme is intended, I understand from paragraph 11 of Mr. Browne's Report, to show the way to the ryot in respect of the methods of profitable cashew cultivation on a large scale. In the first instance I do not agree with Mr. Brown that the cultivation of cashew is as fugitive as he says it is. There are no cultivation accounts in respect of cashew cultivation, but my information is that the cultivation of cashew has largely extended during recent years, and especially during the last ten years.

2. You probably are aware of the fact that the Government have stopped the assignment of land of extents over five acres to any one individual. They are engaged in considering the policy to be adopted in respect of future assignments, especially on a large scale, and I venture to think that when the policy is finally settled it would not be improbable ~~impossible~~ that assignments on any large scale would be definitely stopped. Mr. Brown's Scheme, therefore, need be examined only after the Government lays down its policy and if there is any chance hereafter of private individuals getting large extents of lands on assignment. That being my view, I believe it is unnecessary at the present moment to go into the further details of the Scheme.

SCHEME

FOR CULTIVATION OF THE CASHEW TREE

IN MANGALORE SOUTH DIVISION.

Prepared by

R.S.BROWNE, Esquire, I.F.S.,

District Forest Officer,

Mangalore South.

SCHEME

FOR CULTIVATION OF THE CASHEW TREE IN MANGALORE SOUTH DIVISION.

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SCHEME FOR CULTIVATION OF THE CASHEW TREE IN MANGALORE SOUTH DIVISION.

Part I.

Justification for the scheme.

1. Introduction. Anacardium Occidentale (t Cashew tree) is a native of South America, and was introduced into India, probably about the sixteenth century, by the Portuguese, who also introduced it into Africa and elsewhere. Though the nut has been locally known, and eaten, for several centuries, it is only of recent years that it has become of real - commercial importance. The gross value of the -- Cashew nuts now annually exported from India is in the neighbourhood of Rs.1,00,00,000/- (One crore of rupees). The bluk of the trade is with America, - though Europe, South Africa, Australia and other - countries are taking increasing quantities.

2. Distribution of the Cashew tree in India. The tree is found in many parts of the - plains in India, but it seems to thrive best along the West Coast of Southern India from Travancore in the South, to the northern limit of the country known as 'the konkan' in Bombay Presidency, and most of the exports are from trees grown in this region, and from 'foreign' nuts prepared for the market on this Coast. Bombay (including Goa) probably contributes about one quarter of the exports, and the Madras Presidency - (with the Travancore and Cochin States) the remaining three-fourths. It is thus seen that the industry is a very important one in the province of - Madras.

3. Supply and demand.- Practically no attempts have, as yet, been made to cultivate the -- Cashew in plantations on a commercial scale. It is grown here and there, casually, in gardens, round dwelling houses, as hedge trees, along roads, and i

found

and is found scattered in waste lands where its origin is probably accidental. During the last four years, the demand for nuts has increased by approximately 25 per cent annually, and there is no indication, as yet, that,"saturation point" is approaching. The factories on the West Coast, which ~~are~~ prepare the nuts for the market (as well as bye-products, which will be mentioned later) are unable to get anything like as much as they require, in India, and they actually import large quantities of raw nuts from the East Coast of Africa, and export the finished products after preparation. It will thus be seen that even when the supply of raw nuts from all sources is equal to the demand, India can still further increase her supplies by capturing the trade now enjoyed by African suppliers, which, in view of accessibility, could be done without resort to a protective tariff, or any such artificial and unpleasant assistance.

(4) Utilization of the products of the Cashew tree.

(a) The nuts.- At the present time, the edible kernels of the nuts are the most important product. After preparation by a few simple factory processes, the kernels are ready for use. They are mostly eaten as 'salted nuts' but are also used in confectionary, (in the way almosts are used) and for other similar purposes.

(b) "Shell Oil"

The raw nut is "roasted" to facilitate extraction of the kernel. In the process, a thick, black oil is exuded from the shell. This has been used, locally, for many years, as a preservative of wood, especially in country boats, since it matkes them more watertight, as well as preserving the timber against insect and fungal attack. But of recent years the "shell oil" has been exported in increasing quantities, to Europe and America, for use in the preparation of varnishes, insulating coatings, etc. It is also used locally, to some extent, in the treatment of leprosy.

(c) The "Cashew apple"

The nut is the fruit proper, but as it ripens its fruit stalk swells into what is known as the "cashew apple" which resembles a small pear, both in shape and size. The "apple" is soft, pulpy, and very juicy, and is edible, though it has little value for its ~~eating~~ eating properties, since its flavour is peculiar. It yields a good variety of arrack, on distillation, and could be used for manufacturing power alcohol on a large commercial scale, if exempted from the taxation imposed on petrol(Since the local manufacture of spirit would be more costly than oil-boring plus sea transport, alcohol from Cashew could not compete with petrol, if similarly taxed)

(d) Timber.

The wood of the cashew tree is not of superior quality, but it provides a cheap timber.

(e) Fuel.

The wood gives a good fuel, and can be made into charcoal. The dry husk of the nut, however is the product which is at present used for fuel on a very large scale. It has great heating properties, and is now used to the exclusion of other fuel in the cashew nut factories, and to a large extent in other factories (e.g.

tile

tile factories) in and near the coastal towns where the nuts are prepared. It is unsuitable for domestic use owing to its offensive smell.

(f) Dry leaves.

The dry fallen leaves make excellent manure for wet cultivation.

5. Value of the raw nut.

The price paid by the factories for the raw ~~units~~ nuts depends largely on the supply available, and varies between about Rs. 2-4-0 and Rs. 4-0-0 per "mura" of 63 lbs. The cultivator in South Kanara considers that the average annual yield of nuts from a full grown cashew tree is worth about Rs.2/-

6. Soil requirements.

The cashew tree is most accommodating as regards soil. While the biggest trees are found on deep soil, the best fruit bearers both as regards quantity and quality of the nuts, appear to grow on the shallow laterite of the plains of South Kanara. The tree is found to thrive and yield good crops of nuts on waste land where, with an annual rainfall of 120 to 200 inches, the soil has been so eroded, under wasteful methods of cultivation, following the destruction of the original forest, that little remains but the bare rock. There are several hundred square miles in the South Kanara district at present unproductive where as far as can be judged, the Cashew tree will succeed if introduced. The areas referred to are mainly those unreserves within 15 or 20 miles of the sea- board which have been so ill treated in the past as to contain practically no forest growth, and which now provide nothing but inferior grazing, for which purpose they are far more than sufficient, in view of their vast extent.

7. Habit and rate of growth.

The cashew tree branches low, and has a spreading crown. A big specimen has a crown spread of as much as 35 feet in diameter. The average crown diameter of mature trees is about 18 to 25 feet. The tree grows fast. It

commences

"apple". Transport of the apple would be costly, owing to its weight, and difficult, owing to its soft,pulpy - nature. For this reason it would be desirable to grow the tree in blocks of such size that each could fully supplu a distilling plant for making power alchol. (A closely - associated group of amaller blocks would achieve the same object, provided each sub-unit were large enough to make its protection economical). The habit of growth of the tree indicates an espacement which would give about 100 trees per acre. Accepting the local estimate of gross value as Rs.2/- per tree per annum, this would mean an annual gross revenue of Rs.200/- per acre per annum when in full bearing. The cost of raising plantations in waste lands (which requires no jungle clearing) would be extremely low. Watching the plantations during the fruiting season would cost little, if the blocks were of sufficient size. Collection of nuts, too, would be quite inexpensive, even under careful superivision. Allowing for interest on capital, upkeep of plantations, cost of collection and marketting, and possible drop in future prices it would appear that the figure of Rs.100/- would be a safe estimate of the net annual profit per acre, provided the tree can be successfully grown in large, concentrated groups. If it can, the financial prospects of large scale plantations are extremely bright. In 1931 the writer of this report raised a small plantation of Cashew in the Nilambur Division - the first to be raised by the Madras Forest Department, as far as he knows. This plantation is now bearing profitable crops, and probably has already paid off its cost of formation. He has heard of a fairly large private plantation in Travancore which is said to be doing well. But the success of concentrated planting appears to be still a matter

for trial. The scattered distibution of the Cashew - tree may not be due to mere chance. There may be a reason for it. There may be a danger of insect of fungus attack, in large concentrated groups; or - concentrations of the trees may have some toxic effect on the soil.

ii. Justification for cultivation by Government.

It is not the policy of Government to interfere with private enterprise. It is, however, the duty of Government to show the way. The facts, as regards the large, and increasing Cashew nut industry, are that the demand far exceeds the supply; that private - cultivators are not making any serious attempts to supply the demand; that the prospects of large scale plainting have still to be proved by experiment; and finally, that the bulk of the land which can be most suitably used for Cashew cultivation is in Government ownership. The result of successful cuntivation by Government would be far-reaching. There would be a demand for assignment of large tracts of land which are at present unproductive. The cultivation of these tracts would increase the prosperity of the ryot, not only by giving him a new marketable crop, but also in providing excellent manure for his wet cultivation, which, in the coastal tracts, is now difficult to obtain. There would be an increase in lucrative employment for the coolie class, both in the country, where the raw material is grown and handled, and in the towns, where the factories turn out the finished products. The increase in the export trade of the provice would benefit many people - not - excluding the Government itself. As regards - production of power alcohol, this ia a matter for Government to consider in the future. But in the event of another major emergency such as the Great War, the ability of Madras to produce all its own

requirements of this commodity, without outside aid, would be an asset of the very greatest importance.

P A R T II.

The Scheme.

12. Selection of land for Cashew cultivation in Mangalore South.

When the writer of this report became aware of the failure of private enterprise to supply the large and growing Cashew nut industry in South Kanara, he suggested to the Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund Circle, in January 1938, that Government should make a start by planting 1,000 acres in the Mangalore South Division during the next 4 years. The Conservator agreed that such a curse is desirable, ordered the preparation of a scheme, and permitted planting to be commenced in 1938. At that time, it was proposed to cultivate the Cashew in suitable blocks of Reserved Forest. But further investigation shows that the existing Forest Reserves are not the most suitable places for this undertaking. The Cashew tree is ideally suited for rehabilitating waste land. It can be raised much more cheaply on waste land than on land where jungle has to be cleared. And, of course, jungle clearance involves a sacrifice of the existing growth, without the absolute certainty that the Cashew will ultimately be more profitable than the natural forest it replaces (see paragraph 10). Considerable extends of waste land in Reserved Forest proved difficult to find. Where found, they were either somewhat remote, for purposes of communication and ultimate extraction of the produce, or else they supported a crop of grass which was valued, by holders of grazing permits, as being the only abundant grazing available in the vicinity of their houses. Such large grassy areas were then ruled out,

and a search was made, in suitably situated localities, for blocks of Reserved Forest of a poor type, where the present growth can be profittably worked for fuel, and where clearing and planting can be cheaply undertaken by means of the "kumri" method of cultivation, as used in raising Tank plantations. Only one such block has been found. Its extent is a out 250 acres, and it is situated in the Karauka reserve about 14 miles from Kasaragode. In these circumstances, the matter of selection of blocks has to be reconsidered, and it is now proposed that suitable areas be selected in unreserves. This appears to require the sanction of Government. When obtained, it will be necessary to select a block, or blocks, carefully, and the following suggestions are made for the assistance of the officer who is to make the choice of area:-

(a) The area should be in Kasaragod Taluk, since factory experience shows that this Taluk supplies the best nuts.

(b) The total extent, after excluding bare rock outcrops, should be approximately 1000 acres. If this extent can be found in a single block, so much the better. But this is likely to involve some encroachment on necessary grazing ground, so the area may be made up of several blocks of not less than 200 acres each. None of the group pf blocks should be more than 2-½ miles distant from a central point.

(c) The area should be real "waste" land i-e-., land without tree growth in any appreciable quantity. It should be within about 15 miles of the coast, and within reasonable reach of the main road, Mangalore-Panemangalore Vittal- Kasaragode.

(d) No block or blocks should be chosen where they are the only grazing grounds of villagers within a reasonable distance of their homes. Grumbles from those who enjoy free grazing, in unreserves, at their

very doors, may be anticipated, when they are asked to take their cattle to graze a mile or two farther afield, in order to avoid the plantations. Such complaints may be disregarded, since the inconvenience will be slight and it will be compensated, many times over, by the availability of good dry leaf for manure, from the plantations, in localities where leaf-manure is now scarce or completely lacking. And there will be other advantages too, by way of supply of dead fuel by provision of employment in the plantations etc.

(e) There should be drinking water available within reasonable reach of the blocks chosen for planting.

The block or blocks chosen may remain as unreserve, provided the Collector notifies the necessary regulations to ensure their protection, under section 26 of the Madras Forest Act. But protection would be both simpler and better if the land is notified under Section 16.

13. Subsidiary plantations in Reserved Forest

During the past few years, small areas (up to 10 or 15 acres) have been sown with Cashew in fuel coupes of Mangalore South. In the current year (1938) 3 further areas, totalling 45 acres are being similarly treated. Such areas are too small to be economic units, but being in localities frequently patrolled by the staff, they will enjoy a certain amount of immunity from theft and will increase the value of the minor produce leases. They will also be useful for comparison with the large scale operations which are the main object of this scheme, and they may therefore be considered as a supplement to the scheme. Of the area of about 250 acres tentatively selected in Karadka Reserved Forest (see para. 12) an attempt is being made to lease 100 acres in 1938-39, as a fuel coupe. If fuel working succeeds this area will also be cultivated with Cashew in

1939, after clearing and burning, under the general provisions of this scheme, the only difference being that the regeneration will be in conjunction with kumri cultivation as practised in Teak plantations.

14. Raising species subsidiary to the Cashew

While it seems likely that the Cashew plantations will be highly profitable, and the possibility of their being so poor as to involve loss of capital is remote in the extreme, it is proposed to leave nothing to chance. With this end in view, valuable timber species will be raised in mixture with the Cashew. The species chosen for this purpose are Swetenia macrophylla (the broad leaved Mahogany) and Artocarous hirsuta, locally known as Hebbalsu or Aini. Provided the Cashew is a success, the subsidiary species will be a secondary consideration. If interfering with the Cashew they will be cut out. But in the unlikely event of the Cashew proving unprofitable, the subsidiary species will be favoured. Most of the soil which is likely to be selected for the Cashew plantations will be shallow. This also suits Mahogany. In patches of deeper soil, the Artocarpus should be chosen as the subsidiary species.

15. Method of formation of plantati___.

Neither clearing nor burning will be required, except in the subsidiary areas of Reserved forest mentioned in paragraph 13. The areas to be regenerated will be aligned and staked by the first week of May. The espacement for sowing Cashew will be 20 feet by 20 feet. The subsidiary species (i.e. Mahogany and Artocarous hirsuta) will be grown in quincunx formation with the Cashew, so their espacement will also be 20 ft. by 20 ft. Only best Cashew seed will be sown. In the South Kanara district, the best nuts come from Kasaragode taluk.

likely to be required, since the lessee will attend to protection.

21. Collection and disposal of the produce.

The method of collection and disposal of the produce of the Cashew plantations will be decided when they come into bearing. Light crops of nuts must be expected in the fourth, or possibly even in the third year, after the year of introduction.

22. Collection of manure leaf.

When the cashew plantations are old enough to make it worth while, the villagers should be permitted to collect the dead fallen leaves for manure. But they cannot be allowed in the plantations during the fruiting season. And any abuse of the manure leaf concession must be punished suitably. If necessary, the concession may be temporarily suspended.

23. Collection of fuel.

In course of time, dead fallen branch wood will be available for fuel, and the villagers should be allowed to remove it, free of charge, under the usual conditions.

24. Control of prescriptions of the scheme

When the working plan of the Mangalore South Division is revised about the year 1940, this scheme will be brought under its provisions, and the necessary working plan control froms will be prescribed. Until then, all information regarding the formation and development of the plantations will be carefully recorded in a Plantation journal, and complete and accurate statements of all items of expenditure will be incorporated therein.

25. Capital cost of the plantations.

At the proposed espacement of 20 ft by 20 feet there should be 109 cashew trees and 109 trees of the subsidiary species per acre. The espacement in common use in planting forest trees is 6 ft. by 6 ft. or 1210 per acre. The wide espacement proposed for cashew, together with the simple nature of the operations required, make the work of formation extremely cheap. The capital cost is estimated to be only Rs. 3/- per

acre, as shown below. And it will be noted that one rupee per acre is debitable to the subsidiary species.

(1) Survey and charges incidental to reservation of 1000 acres of unreserve. Rs.200/-

(2) Cost of formation and tending of cashew, as follows:-

	Rs.	a.	p	
Aligning and staking	0-	2-	0	per acre.
Cost of seed	0-	3-	0	..
Sowing	0-	2-	0	,,
Subsequent tending	0-	2-	0	,,
Contingencies such as survey of annual areas, constructing temporary sheds, and all unforeseen items.	0-	7-	0	,,
Total	1-	0-	0	

1000 acres at Re.1/- per acre. 1000

(3) Cost of formation and tending of subsidiary species as follows:

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Aligning and staking	0-	2-	0	per acre.
Cost of seed and nurseries.	0-	6-	0	,,
Stump planting	0-	3-	0	,,
Subsequent tending	0-	3-	0	,,
Contingenies.	0-	2-	0	,,
Total.	1-	0-	0	

1,000 acres @ Re.1/- per acre. 1000

4) Extra staff
one Forester, for 3 months each year for 4 years, at Rs.40/- per month -Rs.480/- or 500

Total Rs. 2,700 or 3,000 (i.e. Rs.3/- per acre)

26. Recurring annual charges.

The recurring annual charges on upkeep of 1000 acres of cashew plantations is estimated at Rs.500/- or &x eight annas per acre, as follows:

7.W.S

Forests – Cashewnuts – Plantation in unreserves by Forest Deptt. – Experiment – Draft Scheme – Report called for.

30 SEP 1938

Read

From the Govt Dev. Deptt
~~Collector of S. Kanara~~
Endt 187 H1/1-38-1 dt 27.7.38
Dis No CA, 3946/38 dt
A Mp 1-6 cb.
~~to the Conservator of Forests~~ (Circle)
~~Central Circle~~ – Q.

Ref B. 5562/38-1 dt 26.9.38.

A scheme for the planting of Cashew-nut trees in South Mangalore ~~Forest~~ division prepared by R.S. Rao Esq D.F.O, ~~Mangalore South~~ is forwarded to the Circle of S. Kanara for remarks.

2/ In para 12 of his report, the D.F.O has given in detail the ~~criteria for describing~~ marks of lands to be selected ~~selecting lands~~ for the cultivation of Cashew-nut plantation. The C.C.F is requested to examine and report what land of the description given by the D.F.O is available and how ~~far~~ nearly

p. 1 C.F.

Dp 7.9
Dp 30.9.38

Reply to Govt Ex Lr No 2410 dt 7.10.38 C.F.
I Rx the C.A.F. 27.10.38
II Rx on 2/12
Reply to Govt Ex Lr on 15.12.38

it fulfils the conditions specified by him.

3/ In para 2 of his letter No. Lois C A_J / 3946 d/11/7/38 to the Conservator of Forests, Cuttack circle the Collr stated that it was unnecessary to go into the details of the scheme until the Govt lay down their policy in regard to the assignment of lands. The Collr is informed that his view is not correct since no assignment of land to private individuals is contemplated and the proposal of the Forest Deptt are that the Govt should themselves work out the scheme in the first instance in unreserves.

N
24/9
24/9

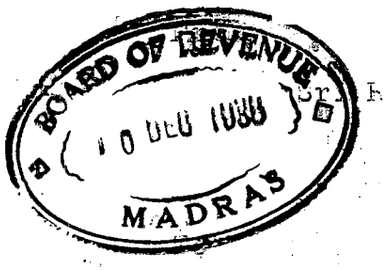
26938

To The Collr of S. Cuttack
with a scheme to be returned with reply
/
By order etc.

29/9/38

Ref.C.No.A5-6650/38.

South Kanara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 8th December 1938.



To Rao Bahadur M. V. Vellodi, B.A.,
Collector of South Kanara.

The Secretary to the Board,
Land Revenue & Settlement,
M a d r a s.

Sir,

Forests - cashewnuts - plantation in unreserves by Forest Department - experiment - draft scheme - report.

*****

Mdp 4 & CF. Board's Refce B.No.5542-38-1, dated 26.9.1938.

*****

Though in reply to the Board's exchange reminder dated cc d Cc Cw 2.12.1938, the final reply was promised in 10 days, I find that I shall not be able to do so. The question involved calls for some careful attention and I intend to inspect the lands proposed for planting cashewnut trees. This I am unable to do till next January. My final report will therefore be ready only towards the middle of February next.

For Collector.
8/12

8.12.38.

M.D'S.8/12.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL. F.W.S

	Date.	Initials.
When received for fair copying ...	12/12	
When copied ..	13/12	
When examined...	14/12	KM.
When signed ..	19/12	
When despatched.	19/12	

SUBJECT :— Forests - Cashewnuts - plantati in unreserves by Forest Dept - Experiment - draft scheme - report.

DESPATCHED 20 DEC 1938

READ AGAIN ——— , dated ——— 19———.

" " ——— " ——— 19———.

READ *ALSO* :—

1. C.F. B No. 5542 From the Govt Dev Dept Edn No. 18741/ dated 27-7-1938. Q
2. P9CF B. " 7930 " Coll of S. Kanara Rf. " A5 6650/38 8-12-1938. "
3. " ——— " ——— " ——— " ——— 19———

Order / Resolution Repre / Rout. No. B5542/38-2, dated 16.12.1938.

Submitted to the Govt.

2/ The Bd will submit its report as soon as the Coll's report is received and considered

LW 13/12

To The Secy to the Govt Dev Dept. By 15/12

By 16/12/38

Lee

By 16/12

encls
R.P176
B 746

C.F. 32.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

Revenue DEPARTMENT.

Received _____ *Registered* _____

From (Name) Diwan Bahadur Sri M. V. Vellodi, B.A.,

(Designation) Collector of South Kanara,

Post Box _____, (Station) (Camp) Puttur.,

Telegraphic Address _____

To

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue
Land Revenue & Settlement, MADRAS.

Ref. A.5 No. 6650/38, *dated* 7th February 1939.

Sir

Forests - Cashewnut - Plantation in unreserves - by Forest Department - Experiment - draft scheme - report submitted.

ENCLOSURES _____

Board's Refce. No.B. 3542/38-1 dated the 20th September, 1938.

SPARE COPIES _____

In paragraph 12(a) of Mr. Brown's report he ha stated that the area for the plantation should be in the Kasaragod Taluk, and my inquiries were therefore restricte to this Taluk. Three blocks of Government land measurin 621 acres, 276 acres and 174 acres exist. There are co siderable outcrops of laterite rocks in these blocks, on which nothing will grow. The extent of such outcrops is 100 acres in the first block, 50 acres in the second and 50 acres in the third block. These blocks of land are situated at distances varying from three to twelve miles from Kasaragod Town. They are thus "more than two miles distant from a central point" and so do not satisfy condition (c) in paragraph 12 of Mr. Brown's report. From the sketches of these blocks submitted herewith, it will be seen that private holdings and lands on which kumaki right are exercised are interspersed with Government land, and if Government decide to have the entire block reserved for cashewnut plantation, the private rights will have to be purchased. There is thus no block of Government land available for cashew plantations which answers to the specifications laid down by Mr. Brown.

that when one goes along the road from Kasaragod to Vittal, acres and acres of vacant land meet the eye, but most of these are private holdings. Nothing is grown on these lands, and the owners sell the grass on the land for thatching purposes.

2. Mr. Brown's Report is resubmitted.

M. U. Watts

Collector.

55 35

B 880

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
--oOo--

Memorandum No. 18741I/38-2, dated the 9th February 1939.

Forests - Plantations - Cashewnuts.

From the Board of Revenue No.5542/38-2, dated 16-12-1938.

The Board of Revenue is informed that unless orders are issued on the Chief Conservator's proposals for cashewnut plantations in South Kanara as early as possible, there is the risk of losing one more year. The Board is therefore requested to obtain the report from the Collector and submit it to Government with its remarks at a very early date.

R. Ramaswamy Ayyangar,
Assistant Secretary to Government

To the Board of Revenue.
Copy to the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Forwarded
/By Order/
C. Venkataramanadas
Superintendent.

Mnc.

Submitted.
A note was put up to the Revenue Members but a query. The papers have been referred to the C.A. & the Conservator of Forests for remarks on the collector's proposals now pending & Tours. No Tours will be kept.

S.

C.F. 32.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Received..... *Registered*.....

From (Name) C.C. Wilson Esq., I.F.S.,

(Designation) Chief Conservator of Forests,

Post Box 415 (Station) Madras

Telegraphic Address Chief Conservator

BOARD OF REVENUE
16 FEB 1939
MADRAS

The Secretary to the Board of Revenue,
Land Revenue and Settlement Dept.,
Chepauk, Madras.

Ref. *No.* 5658/38 *dated* 14th February *19* 39

Sir,

Enclosures.....

.....

.....

Spare Copies.....

Subject: Scheme for forming plantations of cashew nut in the Unreserves of South Kanara.

I understand from Government that they have made a reference to the Board of Revenue on the scheme referred to above, and that they are awaiting the Board's reply. Even after Government's orders are received, much preliminary work will have to be done before the actual planting can be started; and unless the planting is taken up before the coming south-west monsoon, a whole year's growth will be wasted, and consequently revenue will be delayed by a year.

2. In the circumstances, it is desirable that Government should issue orders urgently, and I shall be grateful if the Board can expedite its reply to Government. I would also ask that, if there is no objection, I may have an advance copy of the Board's report to Government.

V.G. DARRINGTON
For Chief Conservator of Forests,
Madras.

True Copy
(By order)
Assistant
Manager.

ks.15.2.39.

16 FEB 1939

Ends prepd by Sectn

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL. 7.W.S.

	Date	Initials.
When received for fair copying	7/3/39	12.40 pm
When copied	7/3/39	7.3
When examined	?	
When signed	7/3/39	
When despatched.	DESPATCHED on 7 MAR 1939	
READ		date
" "		"

SUBJECT:— Forests (S. Kanara) Cashewnut - Plantation in nivreserves by Forest dept - Experiment - Draft scheme - Report submitte

Ex: 8.3.39

READ ALSO:—

B No. 5542 From the Govt Dev Dept Endt No. 18741/38-1, dated 27-7-1938 — Q.

B " 746 " Collr of S. Kanara " Ref As 6650/38 " 7-2-1939 — A.

" " " " " " 19

" Refce

Order / Resolution Memo. / Rout. No. B 5542/38-5 dated 7-3- 1939

Submitted to the Govt.

2/ The Bd has since consulted Mr. Browne who is now the Working Plans Personal Asst. to the C.C.F on the subject A copy of his report is enclosed.

3/ The Collr's report shows that, as far as he can judge from his preliminary inquiry, there are no suitable compact blocks available in Kasaragod Tk. The Bd. consid that a more detailed examination of the position in this as well as in the other taluks of

the district may reveal the existence of suitable blocks and that if the blocks are at a considerable distance from one another, the Colls and the D.F.Os can by selecting them near Reserved Forests, arrange for their being effectively patrolled by the regular staff of the Forest Dept, augmented by the addition of a small staff, if necessary.

4/ ~~The scheme has been fully explained in the Proceedings~~

The Bd is of the opinion that the scheme proposed by Mr. Brown ~~for it~~ is well worth a trial and that it would be a very valuable demonstration to the ryots quite apart from the net income that Govt may derive from its execution. It therefore supports the scheme and recommends that Govt may be pleased to pass orders very urgently sanctioning the scheme

p p 37-39 CF

and the special staffs specified in para 20 of Mr Browne's report. The blocks may be in any taluk and may be ordered to be selected by the Collr in consultation with the D.F.Os. The special staff will be employed only to the extent necy. ~~if and~~ after the blocks have been selected

p 31 CF.

/ In para 12(e) of his report - Browne states that the protection of the blocks would be simpler and better if the land is notified under section 16 of the Madras Forest Act. The Bd. considers that a lot of formalities have to be observed before an area can be notified as a Reserved Forest under Sec. 16 of the Forest Act and that it would be sufficient for the Collr to notify the blocks as reserved lands with the necy. regulations under the rules framed under

sec. 26 of the Act.

To The Secy to the Govt Rev. Dept

with encls and 3 sketches.

(pps. 3-46 cf to go in orgl. and ~~keep o.c.~~ ~~place with~~

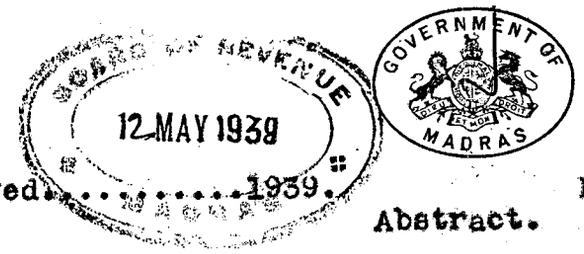
Mr. Browne's report at pp 7-9 N.F to be

copied and sent)

Copy to the C.C.F. forests. with a copy of Mr. Browne's note pp 7-9 N.F.

DESPATCHED

8-MAR 1939



B 24027

Received.....1939. Registered 12 MAY 1939 1939.

Abstract.

Forests - South Kanara - Cashewnut plantations - Formation - Approved - Special staff - Sanctioned.

Development Department.

G.O.No.Ms.1220, Dated the 10th May, 1939.

Read the following paper:-

From the Chief Conservator of Forests, Ref.No.5658/38-E, dated 15-7-1938
Endorsement to the Board of Revenue, No.18741-I/38-1, dated 27-7-1938.
" and 18741-I/38-2, dated 9-2-1939.
From the Board of Revenue, Ref.B.No.5542/38-5, dated 7-3-1939.

ORDER -

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to approve the Chief Conservator's scheme for planting cashewnut trees on 1,000 acres of unreserves in South Kanara District. The land on which the plantation is to be raised should be selected by the Collector in consultation with the District Forest Officer, and they should ensure that grazing grounds are not indiscriminately curtailed and that Kumaki and other rights are not interfered with. The land selected should be notified as reserved lands under the rules framed under Section 26 of the Madras Forest Act.

2. His Excellency the Governor is also pleased to sanction the appointment of a Forester for a period of three months during 1939-40 and of a Forest Guard and a watcher for a period of one year from the date of appointment in the first instance. The special staff should be employed only to the extent necessary, after the blocks have been selected and are ready for plantation.

3. The following notification will be published in the Fort St. George Gazette:-

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph (b) of Sub-section (1) and paragraph (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 241 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hereby pleased to make the following special rules:-

Rules.

The cadre of Categories 2 and 3 of Class I of the Madras

Madras Forest Subordinate Service shall be increased temporarily by one post each in the last grade for a period of 3 months and 1 year respectively from the date of appointment for the performance of work connected with the plantations of cashewnut trees in South Kanara District.

2. The general and special rules applicable to holders of permanent posts borne on the said cadre shall apply to the holders of the said temporary posts.

Explanation.- In the above rule the expression 'the holders of the said temporary posts ' shall mean the persons counted against the said temporary posts'.

(BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR)

V.N. Viswanatha Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Chief Conservator of Forests.

The Board of Revenue.

The Accountant General,Madras,thro' the Finance Department.

The Finance Department.

Copy to the Public (Rules) Department.

True copy

F o r w a r d e d

(By Order)

C Venkataramanayya
Superintendent.

Mnc.

For Insurance Notices see reverse.
Stamps affixed except in case of uninsured letters not exceeding 2½ tolas or one ounce in weight or on which no acknowledgment is due.

159

Date-stamp.

CHEPAUK
27 MAY 39
3 — P.M.

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R.V.R 5.39

Forests - (S. Kanara) - Cashew plantations - Formation - Approx Special staff - Sanctioned - Q. Communicated.

p 33 CF

1930. From the Coll'r of S. Kanara

Ref A :- 6650/38 dt 7.2.39

pp 39-42 CF

Boy Reference B 5542-1/38-57 dt 7.2.39 A

pp 43, 45 N.F.

B.2402. From the Govt. Dev. Dept

Q. & No. Mis 1220 dt 10.5.38 (pp 43-45

Resln Mis 1372 dt 19.5.38

) communicated to Coll'r of S. Kanara.

7531

To The Coll'r of S. Kanara.

with sketches.

Note File

M2
A.S(L-R)

pl. q:

Forests - Cashewnuts - Plantations in unreserves by Forest Dept - Experiment - Draft Scheme - 15 5 5 42. From Govt Rev. Dept

To A.S(L.R)

Kind attention is invited to the Govt Endt at pl of the C.C.F's letter to the Govt at pp 3-6 of and the detailed scheme for cultivation of the cashew tree in Mangalore South Div prepared by the D.F.O South Mangalore at pp 7-45 of.

2. The main outlines of the scheme are

1) That the Govt should make a start by planting 1000 acres of unreserved land excluding rocky areas in the Mangalore South Division during the next four years.

2) the area to be in Kasargod Tk and that an officer should select the block or blocks for starting the plantation.

3) the blocks to be not less than 200 acres each and none of the blocks should be more than two miles distant from a central point

4) No block or blocks should be chosen where they are the only grazing grounds of villagers within a reasonable dist of their homes.

5) The blocks should be within 15 miles of the coast and within reasonable reach of the main road, Mangalore - Perumanpad

Vittal - Kasaragode.

2) There should be drinking water available within reasonable reach of the blocks chosen for planting the trees — p31 C/f

3) that the blocks should be protected by notification under Secn. 26 of the Forest Act — ditto

8) To plant timber species such as mah and ~~At~~ Artocarpus hirsuta, locally known as Hebbalsu as subsidiary to the Cashew — p. 33. C/f

9) that the blocks should be frequently inspected and effectively patrolled

10) that after the plantation begins to bear fruits, the right to collect cashew nuts and dead fallen leaves for manure should be leased out.

3 The initial outlay is estimated at s 3000/- at Rs 3/- per acre besides an annual recurring charge of Rs 500/- — p41 C/f

After eight years the annual profit is estimated at one lakh of rupees for the proposed plantation of 1000 acres. — para 21, p43 C/F.

4 The C.C of Forests recommends that the Govt may work the scheme in the first instance as a demonstration and states that if the Govt plantations prove a success they will serve as an example to the local ryots to extend the — p44-5 C/f

Scheme.

5 The Coll of ~~Kadabas~~ S. Kanara in his letter C Dis C No. A 3946/38 dy 1.7.38 to the Conservator of Forests, Cotacamund Circle states that the scheme can be examined only after the govt have laid down their policy in regard to the assignments of lands. This view is not correct. The proposals are to work out the scheme by the Govt in the first instance in unreserves. This may be pointed out to the Coll and he may be asked to offer his remarks on the proposals with informati whether compact blocks of land of the description given in para 12 of Mr Brown's ~~scheme~~ are available in the locality for orders.

11.27-31 ef

Ker
5/9.
M
7/9/38

M
16/9/38

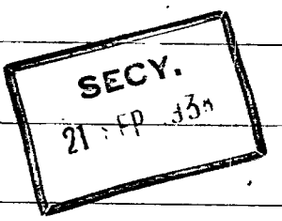
M
2

M. He appears to mean that the land shall be declared by the Coll to be 'reserved land' vide Rules 3 & 5, Forest Manual

N. The various qualifications appear make it doubtful whether so much land can be found. However the Coll must

Examine & see what land there is & how nearly it qualifies. Ask Collector to be thro' ascertained the DFO.

2/9



ID AS(Lk)

Please the orders of M, where Draft submitted

2-9.

26-9-38

Issued as Bds reptee B 5542/38-1 dt 6-9-38 : 1730. From the Collr's letter dt 12 Sept report may be submitted to the Govt for their information. ~~and from there that the Bds with submit its report after the Collr's report is received~~ Draft Subtd.

16-9-38

16/9

16/9/38

~~pp41-45~~ issued as Bdi ref no B 5542/38-1 dt 26.9

pp53-54 CF. B.746. from the Collr of S. Kanara Rly A.66

dt: 7.2.39.

~~H.~~

~~A.C.S.~~

TO AS(CR).

Ref:- Member's remarks at N on p31

pp53-54 CF

The Collr in his letter dt: 7.2.39 reports that there is no block of Govt land available for cashew plantation which answers to the specifications made in para

31 CF: 12 of Mr. Brown's report. The Collr's report may

4 be submitted to the Govt.

13/2

Member's remarks N at 4 3-4 NF +3 = NF may be read]

13/2/39 13/2/39

Please examine the sketches of the lands near Kannapur or any other big village near which contain most nearly to Mr. Brown's specifications & we might then request Govt that the R.Os. and Officers of corresponding ranks in the Forest Dept might meet them and see whether any of them are feasible. Otherwise we do not appear to be very helpful.

14/2

SECY.
14 FEB 939

x contact reply by me.
x 14/2

TO AS(LR).

The three sketches submitted by the Collr with acctg C's report may perhaps be sent to Mr. R.S. Browne who is now the Working Plan Personal Assistant to the C.C of Forests and he may be requested urgently to suggest the blocks which conform most nearly to his specification

U.O.

14/2 15/2/39

4/2 A.S.(L.R.)

5/2

L.D No. B. 5542/38 - 3 dt/15-2-39.

U.O. [Resubmitted to omit to the Board of Revenue]

2) I am unable to locate the position of the lands noted in the Collector's sketches, for want of reference to roads or other known points on the maps available in the C.C's office.

3) A reference to para. 12 of my scheme (page 29 c.f.) will show that I made no exact specifications, but rather "suggestions" for the officer who has to make the choice of area. From the report of the Collector it appears that

P.T.O.

To

R.S. Browne Esq. I.F.S.,
Working Plan Personal
Asst. to the C.C.F.
Madras.

with a current file of 54 pages of 3 sketches.

N.M. 18/2/39

the land which can be selected will not conform with the ideal conditions, but that blocks will have to be more widely separated than I hoped, and that portions of the Puttur and Mangalore Taluks may have to be considered in selecting areas for planting. This, however, is no longer a matter of much concern, since my main reason for concentration was concerned with the ultimate production of power alcohol from the badam "apple", but I now understand that the Govt proposes to make power alcohol out of molasses, of which the supply will probably be unlimited.

4) My idea was to obtain Govt orders on the scheme before proceeding to the actual selection of areas, since I had no authority to incur travelling allowance &c. for this purpose without such

approval. And then that the actual areas should be selected ~~as~~ in consultation with the Collector. I suggest that Govt. may approve the scheme, and leave the selection of areas to the Forest Dept, & the Collector, subject to any restrictions which ~~they may~~ Govt. may see fit to impose. There is ample suitable land available in the unreserves of S. Kanara, although it appears that there is not so much, in large blocks, in the Kasaragode Taluk, as I was led to believe.

VCOB
W.P.P.A.
to C.C.F.

24/2/39

~~Contents for remarks~~

The three blocks selected by the Collector for examination are not very helpful. The first block though large & has many scattered private holdings & land under Kumki rights

so that it should be very difficult to watch the implantation of the 621 acres 100 acres are Crown Reserves.

The 2nd block is 276 acres & has the same features as Block I

The 3rd block is too small — the requirement being 200 acres

The Collector's statement that there is no block of Govt. land available which answers to the specifications laid down may therefore be accepted.

The P.A. to the Commissioner who is the D.F.O that prepared the Scheme ~~accepts these~~ does not think the main reason for concentration was with reference to the production of power alcohol from the cashew apple. He suggests that Govt may approve the Scheme & leave it to the D.F.O & the Collector to select the areas.

Report may be submitted to Govt on these lines & recommend

Cal. Ind. Board has no objection
to the experiments.
S.

Note from p. 5 may be read.]

M-1

The Collr's report shows that, as far as he can judge from his preliminary inquiry so far, there are no suitable compact blocks of compact size available in Kasargod Tk. A more detailed examn of the position in this as well as in other Taluks of the Dt may reveal the existence of suitable blocks If the blocks are at a considerable distance from one another, we can, by selecting areas near Reserved forests, arrange for their being effectively patrolled by the regular staff of the Forest Dept, augmented by the addition of a small staff. Where ~~d~~ This is a matter of detail & can be usefully discussed only after the blocks have been located.

Having served in South Kanara, I can rather an optimistic about finding suitable blocks Cashew with growth in all Taluks in that Dt. Kasargod was ~~tonight~~ the first choice merely because it is said to produce the best nuts. The scheme has been fully explained by Mr Browne & his well-worked - Trial. It would be a very valuable demonstration & the nuts, besides

quite apart from the fact that Govt. may derive from its execution.

We BO may support the scheme & recommend that Govt may pass orders very urgently sanctioning the scheme & the ~~staff~~ special staff specified in para 20 of the H.K's note (No 37 C.F.) blocks may be in any locality & may be ordered to be selected by the Colly in consultation with the D.F.Os. The special staff will be employed only to the extent if & necessary after the blocks have been selected. There is very little time between now & the middle of May when the sowing has to commence. Urgent orders are necessary.

A lot of formalities have to be observed before an area can be notified as a Reserved Forest under s.16 of the Forest Act. It would be sufficient for the Colly to notify the blocks as reserved Forests with the necessary regulations under the rules framed under s.26 of the Act. (vide p.5 N.F.)

4.3.39.

M.I. Appd
9
6/3

SECY.
6 - MAR 1939

Draft attd
6/3/39.

B.P.No. Mis 1372

Dated 19.5.39

Single Member

~~Two Members.~~

~~Full Board.~~

I-A. A.D.S. & L.R. Asst. Secretary, Land Rev. Sett. Sep. Rev. J.S. Secy. M M M

---

(1) Open file seen by

(2) Final draft seen by

(3) New circulated to

(4) Initials

Passed for record.

~~Secretary~~
~~Joint Secretary~~

~~A.S. (C.W.)~~

~~A.S. (L.R.)~~

~~A.S. (Sett.)~~

A.S. (Excise)

A.D.S. & L.R.

~~I-A.~~

4/2639

*Note.-- Entries not required to be scored out.